ist number, has subsided into a state of compa rative calm The measures which the govern of General Cavaignac has adopted have all been marked by consummate good sense and judgment. No longer being compelled to propi-tiate a class which had been led falsely to con ceive themselves the exclusive object of all le gislation General Cavaignae determined to dis al at once the fallacy of "the organization of labor." Public opinion has been considerably modified upon this subject, especially by an able speech delivered by M. Thiers in one of the bureaux, in which that able statesman challenged the communists to disclose to the world their secret of suppressing at will the miseries of the "If any one possess such a se working people. cret he must divulge it, and if nobody posse s it, let no one promise it, for to promise in such a case, is to pave the way for the effusion of human blood." The declaration of the new Constitution, "that man has a right to labor," is directly impeached by M. Thiers, who, however, admits the claims of old age and incapacity from disease and infirmity, to relief. Accordingly General Cavaignae, having strengthened his po-cition by the introduction of an immense mili-tary force, has announced to the National As sembly that the ateliers nationaux are actually suppressed, timely electmosynary aid being granted to the indigent until confidence shall have become so far rest red as to revive business and the ordinary demands for labor. It may now be said that all the mischievous schemes of Louis Blanc are knocked in the head. This is the first step in the right direction; and

a second is said to be meditated, which, it carried into effect, will be a new guarante for internal tranquility and prace with surrounding nations. It is reported that the army of the Alps will be broken up, and that the chief body of the troops will be transferred to Paris. We should rejoice most sincerely at the adoption of such a hold and effectual policy. But even at present, all the outward indications of the revolution of February are disappearing. The eternal songs of "Mourir pour la patrie," "Lechant du depart," of "Mourir pour la patrie," &c., are heard no more, and the people of Paris have awoke from their hallucinations. The difficulty of the moment seems to be, in what way to dispose of the enormous number of prisoners apprehended as insurgents, which are increasing daily. Five hundred more were arrested on Tuesday last; they now exceed eight thousand. the military commissions are incessantly laboring in the examinations and preliminary processes to bring them to trial; but no definitive plan has been yet fixed upon as to their ultimate disposal No light has yet been thrown upon the complicity of the principal leaders Causidiere is publicly alleged to be the chief conspirator; and to him is ascribed the guilt of having mainly concocted the insurrection.

The names of Lamarrine and Ledru Rollin are

also freely mentioned as having promoted the movement, and they are both said to be jealously watched, so that any attempt to escape would lead to their apprehension. But all these reports have no official foundation at present; the members of the late government preserve a guarded silence, and we perceive no indication of any hostile act against them personally, either by General Cavaignac or the National Assembly.— The consideration of the payment of their monthly pensions has been, however, studiously defer-The new constitution is in progress of discussion in the bureaux. We only regard these debates as indicative of the political opinions pre-vailing at the moment; since pending the decision of the great problem, whether a republic can be maintained in France, where abstract theories as to whether the principle of the constitution shall be, "do not to one another that which you would not have done to you," or "lave one another," is a matter of mere speculation, having ed purely by a military force. These questions will, however, serve to amuse the members of the National Assembly, whilst Gen. Cavaignac pursues his policy uncontrolled of bringing every thing into order, and of allowing, if he proves faithful to his principles, full scope for republican institutions, when the French people are fitted constitution will provide for one or two Chambers: a division of opinion prevails upon the subject, and a very strong minority, if not an actual majority, will vote for two Chambers. The communist, Pierre Leroux, desires three powers

An attempt is being made to procure the appointment of General Cavignac, with plenary ex-ecutive authority, during twelve, or at least four, months after the constitution shall be voted -But the moderate party, with MM. Thiers and Odillon Barrot at their head, will strenuously op-pose such an arrangement. At present the conduct and policy of Gen Cavaignae appear unexceptionable; but when the army of the Alps shall be transferred to the Champ de Mars, and Parisurrounded by six or seven brigades of troops. which could crush in an instant any attempt against the executive authority, it will require great self-denial on the part of Gen. Cavaignae to to him, and which, perhaps, might again unloose all the wild passions of the Paris multitude. However. General Cavaignac has intimated that his will be a peace policy; and if he adheres to that wise resolution, not suffering the temper of France to be roused by the war which prevails in Italy. nor alarmed by "the cloud which appears in the east of Europe," the French may now apply their genius, undisturbed by foreign powers, to the solution of the problem, whether a republic is suited to their happiness, and will promote their ci-Vilization.

in the State.

The arrest of M. Emile Girardin during the in surrection, and his detention during twelve days, have caused great uneasiness amongst all th friends of eal liberty. No one pretends that he had any connection with the insurgents; but in the Presse Journal, of which he is the able editor, he has continually reproached the government o February with having signed "a promise to pay the people in the current coin of liberty, which has beed dishonored. A tew days ago, it was very currently reported that M. Girardin would be expatriated without being brought up for trial; but on Wednesday morning this able gentleman was set at liberty. During eight days he was kept ausecret and for two or three hours in a cell der ground. This unexplained act of tyranny has been regarded as a deadly blow aimed at the liberty of the press and the freedom of the subject in France. At present a little desputism may e overlooked and excused; but when the imme diate danger shall be over, the press will clair its inalienable rights, and personal liber y mube secured, or tresh political troubles will inevita-

The Paris journals of Wednesday, the 15th just, represent that the city is tolerably free from Some of the insurgents still hover about in the subarbs, and cut off the sentinels when they are isolated. A complete disarmament has taken place in all those arrondisements where the National Guards joined the insurgents, and indeed of all those who tailed in their duty

About one hundred thousand soldiers are no really in the capital, and as many more volunteers from the provinces. An entire division of the army of the Alps has arrived at Vincennes.— Thursday was fixed for the funeral ceremony to be observed in Paris, and throughout France. The remains of the victims of the late insurrection are to be deposited under the column of July. A fu-neral service will be performed in all the places of worship in Paris and in every commune in France. Arrests of very respectable persons continne to be made upon the charge of being actively implicated in the insurrection. A clue has been discovered to the murderer of the Archbishop of

Paris. The departments seem tolerably quiet. The proceedings of the National Assembly, on Wednesday night, concluded with a vote of censure upon M. Carnot, the Minister of Public Instruction, for destructive doctrines circulated under his authority, in a book entitled "Manuel Republicain," wherein the rights of families are attacked, and the republic is declared to have power to appropriate property, and to interfere with private capital. M. Carnot's doctrines are simply those of Louis Blanc, and the votes of the Assembly may be taken as a conclusive condemnation of the principles of the Communists .-M. Carnot has resigned. The funeral ceremony in connection with the interment of the victims who tell in the insurrection, to k place with great pomp of proceeding on Thursday. The Bourse was closed and all business suspended on this

It is said that the Minister of War intends to form three military camps; one upon the Plateau of Satory, at Versailles, another upon the Champ de Mars, and a third at St. Maur. These three camps would be composed of four brigades, to be commanded by Generals Dulac. Hequet, Ray and General of Cavalry Reybel.— There will be also a commander in chief.

The insurgents who were stationed in the Jardin des Plantes have, it is said, killed and eaten during the three days the rare birds, and destroyed the pheasantry; even the small exotic prince Louis Napoleon, who obtained 35,903 votes at Nottoway C. H. the 1st Monday of August, At Nottoway C. H. the 1st Thursday of August. M. Bureaux de Puzy is appointed Prefect of

a queue several hundred yards in length, comsed of persons of both sexes, whose friends and relatives are missing, and who seek their

remains in that melancholy depository.

The rigor usually attendant on a state of siege is now considerably relaxed; and such of the trades people of Paris as are not bankrupts have re-opened their shops and bureaux. A no tice has been sent to the theatres and places of public amusement by the police that they are authorized to re open. The theatres, however, show no ntention of responding to this.

Documents have been found implicating Gi rardin in having received money from Russia, the Carlists, Orleanists and Buon-partists; Russian roubles are said to have been found in his

One of the barrierdes of the He Louviers was fire through loopholes without danger. A garde mobile, aged scarcely filteen, crept close to the barricade, and suddenly rising, fired through one of the loo holes. He then fell flat on his face, and reloaded his musket, when he again fired through the loophole. He repeated this boldly audacious act fourteen times, but on the fi teenth the brave little soldier was shot dead. Shortly

after the barricade was carried The attempts to poison soldiers and gardes nobiles still continue, and the men of the garde mobile have been officially warned not to accept wine, &c., from persons with whom they are unacquainted. Many attempts, several of which have been successful, have also been made to murder sentries on their posts at night. Seve-ral straggling soldiers and officers have likewise been assassinated in the streets of Paris. Poisoned lint is also said to have been sent to one of the hospitals, where several hundred wound-

ed soldiers were lying.

The greatest cmb are ssment is produced by the normous number of prisoners arising out of the ate insurrection, which now exceeds 10,000. It is said that of these who have been examined already, grounds have been elicited for prosecuting

Ta: provinces are represented to be in a very excited state; bedies of workmen are pillaging the different country houses and arresting travellers on the high road. The rebels are said to be raising their heads, and promenade about Lyons and Villatranca in bands, crying "Vengeance! we will revenge the death of our brethren!" One of the French papers proposes to MacAdamise the principal streets of Paris, so as to get rid of the paving stones, which are so convenient

or making barricades. It is said that in the hospital of the Pitie alone the gold and silver found on the persons of the wounded insurgents amount to the sum of 159,-000f (£6000) The cash found on the insurgents sea ched at the fitth Marie, too, is said to amount 35 000: [£1400] One individual arrested in the de Grange-aux Belles carried 2100f in gold £84] in a belt and 301 in silver. Many others, who had not even shoes to their feet, were in possession of 60f, 100t and 200f.

A highly intelligent correspondent and the auiom the centre of the insurrection, casts entire discredit on many of the reports which have been circulated respecting the forbearance of the military, and the atrocities of the insurgents. As we have given room to some of these, we feel it but just to publish his remarks, which are here

"I have spent some time visiting the Pantheon, Rue St. Jacques, Rue de la Harpe, Piace St. Michel, &c. I entered houses, I talked with soltiers, with National Guards who had been at all the fights, with people who had viewed the com-bat from their windows, and I could not find a single person who had seen any of the atrocities alleged to have been perpetrated; they all either had not heard of them, or wholly desbelieved them. They were, in fact, but one of the means used to prevent a general insurrection, and are now used to justify the terrible severity of the fustilades of the Champs de Mars,

"The massacre of St. Bartholomew, the Reign of Terror, the Massacre of Naples, the Sack of Rome, nothing in history is more awful than the present state of Paris, under the regime of the selfish bourgeoiste and the savage soldiery. Six hundred men have already been shot in cold blood. some of them nearly dead of their wounds; and 700 more will be shot. General Cavaignac, like a brave and gallant soldier, would have save those been carried in triumph as the heroes of a great revolution. The insurgents were mis aken, many of them criminal; but there are other punishments than those of butchers. But nothing is so savage as a coward when victorious. The National As sembly has been tiving under terror for four days, and it will now have its revenge. Cavajenac not should be no more victims, now the struggle was over; but he forgot that the Odillon Barrots, the Thierses-the slaves and minions of monarchy were there to glut themselves in republican blood. Who knows to what lengths the monarchists of the National Assembly-that is, two thirds who have shammed republicanism for cowardice - will go? We are now under their rule; and

God help those who are placed beneath their sway! What the soldier who gained the victory refused to do, these little statesmen, lawyers and pensioners of monarchy, will do. Punish they should, because all governments must put down insurrection, but without ferocity-with mercy When I say that Odellon Barrot is the head man in the commission of inquiry, I need scarcely say how piriless will be the procedure. His paper, the Steele, after recapitulating the atrocities ascribed to a few of the insurgents, demands death for them all. It says that the law which abol what will be the consequence? Mark my words now, and remember them six months hence. The party put down yesterday is doubly strong already. Not a working man but regrets having marched. And they will triumph yet .-They have been deteated, but are not discour aged. They will next time be better organized even than now, and then awful will be the ven geance. It universal suffrage be not abolished, I elieve they will not need an insurrection, for the lections will show the horror felt at the Gironlins of 1848. Were I to tell you all the individu al acts of atrocity committed by the National Guard, you would shudder. I heard one boast that he had pitched an infant over a barricade with his bayonet; 'it was one voung reptile the less.' How were the Garde Mobile prevented from joining the insurrection, as was natural to the children of the barricade of February? By making them swallow the list of atrocities got up as a coup de theatre by the National Guard, and by drenching them with brandy. Atrocities there were committed by the bribed convicts, but not one half of what are said. But it was the only way to decide the Garde Mobile. Wait until the press is free once more, and then the horror of nen's hearts will pour out. Let it be recollected that had the insurrection triumphed, the forcuts. convicis, &c., found attempting to pillage, would have been shot by the insurgents, who every where had Mort aux Valeurs on their flags. Do not credit the interested to Isehoods of the tory papers of London, inspired by Galignani's Messen

The Reforme says:-"For some days, in certain journals, we have a most unworthy comnerce of hideons chronicles. The pistol and the poignard have seemed too vulgar materials; poisoning is more varied, and is multiplied in all manner of forms. Here we are told of women selling poisoned brandy; here marchands offer to the soldiers venomous cigars, of which they at once feel the marderous effect. We will not speak of the muillations, of cut off heads, of at-rocious acis of revenge—their frequent repetition is not surprising on the part of persons who had organized pillage and violation. We ask if In the meantime the Austrians have repossessed these details are the result of a delirium, or the base calculation of a party which speculates, as | provinces, and they are threatening Venice itself. The prevailing impression is, that the late re-

ger, a rabid triend of Louis Philippe. Of course

atrocities, but history will tell a different tale"

suits the views of these papers to promulgate

volt has inflicted a death blow on communism, socialism, and ultra republicanism. All who in Paris were not in the ranks of the Guards are disarmed. Those who fled into the suburbs or the departments are tracked, hunted down, and captured, 100,000 soldiers are in the capital, as well as 100,000 volunteers from the provinces. It is said that, according as the judi-cial authorities proceed with their labors, the facts developed become more serious. Thirty. TAYLOR. They pile falsehood upon felsehood; four additional warrants were issued on the 5th instant, not against obscure insurgents, but against persons who appear to have performed an important part in the revolt, and who exercised a deci-sive influence on the faces which preceded it. Four persons were arrested on the Place de la Concorde on the 31 instant, to whose capture con-

siderable importance was attached. The Marseilles papers announced the capture of Achmet Bey, ex Bey of Constantine, and long determined enemy of France.

A letter from Lyons, dated in the afternoon o Tuesday, the 27th ult., says:—"We are not yet without disquietude as to the disposition of the workmen. The Voraces have still seven pieces f cannon at the Croix Rousse, and will not give them up. Gen. Gemeau has given them till this evening. It is teared that this disarming will cost dear. The general has received unlimited powers. He believes that he can count sufficiently on the army not to have need of the national guard. The aspect of the city is tranquil at pre

The result of the election which has just taken The following appears in the Moniteur: "The

immediately claimed, are brought, there is daily | made an impression on the British Ambassador, his Excellency has protested energetically, by a note addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 27th ult., against all possible app i cation of these allusions to the English people of Government, whose honor and character of themselves would prevent them from such at. tempts. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, appreciating the noble susceptibility of Lord Nor mandy, has sent the following reply:

"Fre Minister of Foreign Affairs to his Ex-cellency the British Ambassador:-My Lordinion, and that of my Government is, that the Government of her Majesty, the Queen is too loyal to have taken any part in the incitement to the deplorable events of Paris. I see no objection to your giving publicity to this declaration, as well as to your note. I shall, indeed, see them with so much the more pleasure, o cleverly constructed that the insurgents could as they will be a new proof of the reciprocal sentiments of friendship, which animate the

two Governments. JULES BASTIDE." (Signed) The Moniteur contains a decree dissolving the

national of liers. General Cavaignac had a conference on the 28 h ult, with the committee of the Assembly on the atcliers nationaux. He stated that the intention of the Government was to send a large number of the ouvriers from the departments to different points, where works d'urgence were to be commenced. The Government also proposed to send considerable numbers to Algiers, to colonise that country upon a modification of the system proposed by Marshal Bugeaud. The remaining portion of the work people will have allowances made to them at their own houses.

On the 2nd, a force of 5000 men was directed to Puteaux, a little manufacturing town on the left bank of the Seine, near the bridge of Neuilly. The town was surrounded, and all the innabitants disarmed. The place is said to be a focus of communism, and it is thought that the incendiaries who burned the royal residence of Neutly came thence.

A circumstance has transpired which has created no little surprise, M. de Lamartine is about 2,000. It has been ascertained that at least 40, 000 persons either constructed barricades, fought against the defenders of order, or committed assassinations.

The account of the surprise. Mr. de Lamartine is about to quit France. The pretext is, that he intends to travel in the East, and that he is to be accompanied by Madame de Lamartine. His departure must be very near at hand, as it is said that some or his luggage has already been despatched Marseilles.

M, de Lamarine's departure at the present moment, and under such peculiar circumstances, has given rise to a variety of rumors, of which the truth is very doubtful. Arrong other improvable reports, it is said that M. Lamartine, in the first place, applied for a passport for England, and hat the executive government refused it on the ground that, before going, it was necessary that the National Assembly should examine and approve of the acts of the Provisional Government and the Executive Committee, from the period of their coming into office on the 24 h of February. till the 24th of June, when they quitted it, and that as many questions might be asked, and explanations required by the Assembly as to these acis, and especially as to the expenditure of mo ney, it would be exceedingly inconvenient that M. de Lamarine shoul I be absent at such a momen Supposing this story to be true, it would merely A highly intelligent correspondent and the au-thor of several works on French history, writing absence of M. de Lamartine at all, but it does not account for his passport being refused to Enggland and granted to Marseilles.

The committee of inquiry into the insurrection, having represented that they would not conclude the inquiry for a fortnight, the city is to remain

in a tranquil state of siege till the 25th inst. It is said that the Piedmontese are acout make a decisive stroke against Verona; but they are slow in their operations. The 12,000 men of Durando will be marched to Allessandria to elieve that garrison, which will thus be, ena bled to take an active part in the war. There was a report that Radeizky was about to march to Milan.

Rome continues in a distracted state. Mobs have assembled, with cries of "down with the Ministry," and with difficulty tranquillity was restored

The accounts from the Neapolitan dominions are very contradictory. The Calabrian insurrection has, we are led to believe, assumed a very formidable character, and the insurgents seem inspired with a desperate resolution. Whether the ces which are sent to suppress them will be sufficient, must depend upon the anachment o the troops to the King. A revolt had taken place at Procida amongst the galley slaves. The insurrection was subdued by the National Guard, after the slaughter of about 150, and as many

From Spain we have the usual reports of a projected Carlist rising. General Elio has, it is said, entered Spain with Arroyos and Sop-lanna, for the purpose of effecting a rising in Navarre, and has also been joined by Cabrera. nan of prodence and talent, and his movements.

According to accounts from Italy, a pitched battle between the Piedmontese and Austrians has become imminent, it not inevitable, as Chas, of Verona.

Accounts from Augsburg, of the 2d inst., state that through the invervention of the Bavarian and Prussian ambassadors, the blockade of Triest has been withdrawn. The only control hereafter be exercised will be confined to the prevention of the transport of the materials of war The whole of Europe still continues in a sta

of great excitement. In some of the reiterated statements that Denmark and Germany had arrived at some pacific adjustment respecting the duchies, up to the last accounts no appearances of a sentement of the dispute were visible, but considerable forces were being marched to the seat of war.

In Berlin great excitement prevailed up to the ist instant. Continual assemblages of the people kept the Prussian capital in agitation, pressing upon the Minister some impossible request The reports which were perpetually brought to Berlin from the Polish frontiers, respecting the movements of the Russian army, added to the alarm; but at present no trustworthy account of the hostile progress of the Russians has reache

The most important event which has taken place in the German Parliament at Frankfort has been the election of Archduke John as Lieutenant General of the Germanic Empire. The Prince had 436 votes recorded in his favor; Ba-ron Von Gagern, the President of the Constituent Assembly, 52. The Archduke is a liberal in politics, and a thoroughly practical man. He is the present representative of the Emperor at Vi enna, and in that capacity is expected to open the Austrian Diet. This is the first practical step owards German unity; and Prussia at this june ture can scarcely present any serious impediment to the success of her more fortunate rival of the

The decision of the Assembly was celebrated at Frankfort with great rejoicings. The committee on international affairs has pursued a moderate course, and declines the repeat ! proposals of members and corporations to enter into an altiance with France and the United States. It demands more authentic reports respecting the movements of the Russians on the Polish frontiers, and insists that the army shall be raised to equal the numerical force of the Russians, and shall be placed on the war footing. The announcement of the appointment of Archduke John as Vicar-General has caused considerable excitement amongst the higher circles of society in Berlin, but not generally,

The German and Sclavonian quarrel seems to increase in intensity. The Germans and the Illyrians have had a sanguinary engagement at Weiskirchen.

At Bucharest all business is suspended on account of the cholera. We regret to announce that this faral scourge has now appeared in the capital of St. Petersburg, under circumstances calculated to inspire very considerable alarm. In Italy the military operations of Charles Al bert are suspended from some unexplained cause. themselves of almost the whole of the Venetian Palma Nuova surrendered on the 25th ult. to the Austrians the whole of the material of war, and a large park of siege artillery were amongst the The communications between Lombar-National dy and Vienna are re-opened by this surrender, VOICE OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The whig presses (savs the Cincinnatti Enquirer) are making unusual exertions to create the impression that the whole body of the returning volunteers is enthusiastic in the support of Gen. we noticed the case of the Maryland and Ohio companies yesterday. We have another to-day. The same number of the Louisville Journal from which we quoted these proceedings, contained a statement that out of 300 Massachuseus volunteers who came up on the Bel'e of the West, but 11 were for Cass, and all the rest for Taylon .-Major Andrews who was in command of the detachment, requests the Democrat to pronounce this assertion, "an unqualified libel on the gallant men of the Massachsetts regiment" fle says that out of the 300 men composing the regiment, not over a dozen are for TAYLER. He commands himself 210 men, of whom 200 are for Cass and BUTLER. These are comparatively small things; but they demonstrate the actual system of false hood upon which the whig leaders and presses have determined to conduct this campaign.

We are requested to announce the following appointments for addressing the people, for Col. H. L. Hopkins and Mr. Henry P. Irving, as Sectors for the Third Electoral District, to wit: At Cumberland C. H. the 4th Monday of July,

A LIBERAL BEQUEST .- The late Jacob Hess Police.

At the Morgue, where the bodies of all per sons found killed after the insurrection, and not members of the late Government, having justly

A LIBERAL BEQUEST.—The late Jacob Hess who resided near Sheperdstown, Va., has bequested 32,000 to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Sheperdstown. party was assumed throughout, he further said:



FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, LEWIS CASS, FOR VICE PRESIDENT

WILLIAM O. BUTLER, "IF WE ARE NOT STRUCK WITH JUDICIAL BLINDRESS, WE SHALL CLING TO THIS CONSTITUTION AS THE MARINER CLINGS TO THE LAST FLANK, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE ABOUND HIM."—[Lewis Case.

RICHMOND, VA Tuesday Morning, July 25, 1848.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS. 43 IMPORTANT RENUNCIATIONS OF TAYLORISM-THE DELUSION AND PRAUD OF TAYLORISM TESTIFIED

TO BY PROMINENT WHIGS! The "Buena Vista" newspaper, the organ o the original friends of General Taylor in Maryland, and a paper speaking the sentiments of such enlightened and eloquent champions of the Whig cause as Charles H. Pitts, S. Teackle Wallis, William II. Collins, William H. Norris, Brautz Mayer, Thomas S. Alexander, and many ohers, HAS HAULED DOWN THE TAYLOR FLAG, and given notice that its last number is published. We give below a long ar ticle from its columns, assigning its reasons for abandoning General Taylor, which should be carefully read and studied by every honest and conscientious man, from the Arostook to the Rio Grande. A better history of the political stillvaulting of the ambitious office-secking old General, and of the delusions which he has practised upon confiding and high-minded friends, we could not expect from any quarter. This paper, and the numerous Whigs whose sentiments i speaks, declare that they cannot longer support General Taylor, without dooming themselves to the contempt and scorn of all men of honor, and aiding in perpetrating a gross and an infamous fraud upon the electors of the State. "Others may do as they please," says this paper, but "WE can no longer honestly advocate him, and we shoud perpetrate a fraud, were we to pretend

to the contrary." But to the farewell article from the "Buena Vista." Let it be read by as many of the people as possible; and, to ensure this, let every Demo eratic press spread it out before the public! It. after this exposition of THE METHODICAL AND WELL-PLANNED CHEAT AND IMPOSTURE OF TAY. LORISM, and the coolness with which Gen. T. has misled all the honest advocates of his election, any honorable Whig can stand up and advocatehis pretensions, then all we have to say is that brezen-facedness is not yet at a discount .-Enough of our remarks - now for the withering and com-skinning exposition of the fraud of Taylorism by the "Buena Vista," as follows :

GENERAL TAYLOR'S POSITION AND OURS -In all our reviews of the position of General Taylor, from the meeting of the Whiz Convertion down to the publication of our last number, we took occasion to express our un abated confidence in his consistency and independense. Notwithstanding the card of Mr Peyton and the recent demonstrations in New Orleans, we continued to believe that General Taylor would, in due time, do justice to his own character, and extricate himself from the equi vocal position in which his partizan advocates had placed him. We expressed such confidence and belef, because we then costinued to regard him as a man not made in the nould in which politicians are generally cast. 4 ground deliberately assumed by him. we believed he would never desert. A pledge once giren, we would have staked our lives he would rever violate. It now becomes our pain that our confidence and belief were without foundation-that, from the beginning to the end we have hugged a cloud, and given ourselves to a delusion.

A letter has been received from General Tay lor by he committee of Correspondence and the Electors of the Independent party, in reply to one which they addressed him on the 12th o June. At the special request of General Tay lor that letter will not now be published. will, hovever, be submitted to the State Convention at the meeting on the 27th. Having been favored with an opportunity of perusing it we are remitted to say that General Taylor fully adepts and sanctions the statement of Judge Sainders, which we re-publish to day, and recognizes that statement as having been made by his authority. It is needless for us to say that theground on which we have heretofore stood in our support of General Taylor, is thus taken from under us, deliberately and unequi vocally, iy the individual in whose behalf we assumed it, and there can be neither doubt nor

difficulty in regard to the alternative which such a state of things presents to us. This piper, as our readers are aware, was es tablishedfor the purpose of advocating the elecion of Gen. Taylor, as the Candidate of the Peo ple, irrespective of party, and without regard to party noninations. When we commenced its publication, we believed, as indeed all the world seemed to believe, that it was impossible to misunderstard his position, so repeatedly and expli-

only had he defined and proclaimed it. To Mr Taylor of Cincinnati he had declared 'I can aid shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and tree with of the naion at large, and void of the slightest agency of my own.

Taln no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes."

To Ar. Deloney, he had written: "Should I ever occupy the White House, it must be by the spontan-ous move of the people, and by no act of mine, so that I could go into the office untrammelled, and be grite Chirf Magistrate of the Na tim and not of a partu."

To P. S. Smith he said, "I do not desire the Presidercy, and only yield thus far my assent, to be considered a candidate in the same proportion in which it is desired by the people, Trirespective

He had declared to Dr. Birkey, 35" AM NOT WILLING TO BE THE CANDIDATE OF ANY FARTY. . . . If elected to the Presidential office, it must be without any agency of my own.

He had written to Dr Bronson-'It I were call. ed to the presidential chair by the general voice of the people, without regard to their political differences. I should deem it my duty to accept the office. * * " I cannot in any case permit myself to be brought before the people, exclusivefortunately divide our country as their candidate for this office." ly by any of the political parties that now so us

These declarations were before the people when the Buena Vista came into the field. tracted by them, as we were to the support of Gen. Taylor, upon the manly and independent principles with which he had thus given dignity and force to his position, we were encouraged to in creased zeal and enthosiasm in his behalf, by every letter of his which afterwards appeared down to the very day on which the Whig Na.

tional Convention assembled. To the citizens of Monigomery, Alabama, assembled without respect to party, he wrote, "I shall offer no active opposition to the use of my name, in connexion with this responsible office, so long as they continue to use it thus To indepen dent of party distinctions."

To Col. Mitchell he said, "If the Whig party desire, at the next Presidential election, to cast their votes for me, To they must do it on their own responsibility, and without any pledges from me. To the Richmond Republican he wrote:

"It is minated by the Whig National Convenn, I shall not refuse acceptance, provided I am lett free of all pledges, and permitted to maintain the position of independence, in which the people and my own sense of duty have placed me; otherwise I shall refuse the nomination of any convention or pary. . . . It has not been my intention, at any moment, to change my position or withdraw my name from the canvass, whoever may be the nominee of the National Convention, either of the Whig or Democratic party.

To Capt. Allison he declared: "Having at the solicitation of many of my countrymen, taken my position as a candidate, I do not feel at liberty to surrender that position, until my triends manifest a wish that I should retire from it .-. . . I shall engage in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues."

To a gentleman in Iowa, he wrote: "I now consider myselt in the hands of the People-a portion of whom, at least, have placed my name before the country for the office in question, and At Amelia C. H. the 4th Thursday of July. who alone are authorized to withdraw it from the Resolutions of the Baltimore Mass Meeting, in which the broadest ground of independence of

"The political sentiments embraced in the pre-

pioice to say, meet with my cordial approval and assent. No movements in any part of the country, having the object to offer testimonials of bonor and respect towards myself, or to advocate my election to the Presidency, have caused in me more lively pleasure, or demand more my gratisude.

• • As they have with so much confidence placed my name in nomination beare the country, on their own responsibility, free from party action and the exaction of pledges from myself, I shall serve them strictly as a conitutional and not as a party president." If there is any meaning in language, and if a man's declarations can, in any case, be regarded as a foundation for confidence, we are at a loss to

conceive in what particular it was possible for

cated his election. It these declarations amounted

o anything at all, it was to this: That Gen. Tay-

ler was before the people, already nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, irrespective of party; that as the Pcople had nominated him, the eople only could withdraw him; that he would not withdraw from the canvass, no motter who might be the nominees: that he would not be the candidate of a party: would make no pleages to be selected as a party candidate, and would accept no nomination, coupled with the exaction of pledges Down to the meeting of the Whig Convention, such was his position: such were his repeated, solemn, voluntary assurances to his countrymen. In the face of all this, it now appears that Gen. Taylor, pledged as he was to engage in "no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues"—bound by the most strengent obligations to eachew party and all its works-protesting that he would not have "the slightest agency" in seeking or procur-ing nominations—did nevertheless give to the delegation from Louisiana-a partizan dalegation -full power to represent him in the Whig Convention, and that the statement made in that Con vention, by Judge Saunders, was in fact General Taylor's own statement, made by his authority, and sanctioned by his "entire, full and unequive cal approbation." By that statement it appears that when he said "the people alone were author ized to withdraw his name from the canvass" he meant "his triends in that Convention," he said that he would not be a "party eandidate." he meant that he authorized "his friends in that Convention" to withdraw his name "from the canvass," unless he should be selected as the Whig candidate. When he sail that he would no withdraw, no matter who might be the party nominees, he meant that he would authorize riends in that Convention" to withdraw him, unless he should be the Whig nominee. When he declared that he would refuse the acceptance of any nomination, unless he should be "left free of all pledges, and permitted to maintain the position of independence in which the people and his own sense of duty had placed him," he reserved to himself the right of authorizing the Louisiana Whig delegation to override his sense of duly and the will of the people, and to destroy his position of independence altogether. When he declared that he would yield to no call that did not come from "the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large, and void of the slightest agency of his own," he did not mean o preclude himself from the "agency of his Whig friends, or to refrain from assisting the 'spontaneous action and free will' of the Whig envention, by representations through the Lou siana delegation. When he declared that if the Whig party desired to vote for him, they must do so "on their own responsibility and without any pledges from him," he intended nothing more than to say that he would make pledges through his friends to withdraw if not nominated, and that they might vote for him on the responsibili

his," and that they "wish it to be distinctly un derstood that it involves no inconsistency on the part of General Taylor!"

We have been concated in the plain school, which teaches that what a man cannot do direct ly he cannot do indirectly; that what a man does inrough others, he does himself. In our support of Gen. Taylor, we have dealt plainly, and expected plain dealing. We have used no subterfuges and made no mental reservations Metaphysics and cashistry were not part of our contract. We THAT GEN. TAYLOR DID THE SAME. ON this princiale of construction we now stand. The act of the Louisiana delegation we treat as Gen l'aylor's act. It is his, in is length and breadth. 13 Consistent or inconsistent—in good faith or bad faith fair or talse -it is all his ET WE REGARD IT AS AN ABANDONMENT OF EVERY PLEDGE ON WHICH HE HAS YET BEEN CALLED TO ACT. We deem it a descrition of

his position, palpable and unequivocal. We are satisfied that, having derived the benefit of independent principles and organization in their effect at the eleventh hour, for what he then believed to be a more valuable alliance. Finding him thus Crunreliable in one thing, we know no reason for upposing we can rely on him in any thing. His oledge to substitute the Constitution for a party reed, in his administration, is fortified and car be fortified by no stronger faith than that which has gone with the pledges we have shown to be broken The ground, then, of our adherence having faller from under us, our advocacy Palis WITH IT.-As frankly as we supported him, we now ABAN DON HIS SUPPORT. We have withdrawn his name from the head of our columns. Others may if they please support his election as a choice of evils -We can no longer honestly advocate him, and we should perpetrate a fraud were we to pretend

the contrary. We have said these things, our readers will believe, far more in sorrow than in anger. We have no private griefs-no mortification, save effort to serve the best interest of the country The position of General Taylor, if honorabl maintained, and his election upon the high ground of manly and patriotic independence, we regarded as fraught and to be fraught with in calculable national blessings. His abandonment of that position we look upon as a national calamity, proportionally heavy. For General Taylor, individually, we entertained the pro foundest respect and veneration. Our pain and disappointment are bitter, in finding that our standard of him was higher than his standard of himself. What we could not control, we should under ordinary circumstances, have contented ourselves with simply lamenting. But having help'd to mislead others while we were decrived nurcless, we have felt it our duty to unde crive them, so far as this exposition has gone That done, we shall, as individuals, pursue our

own course-others will pursue theirs. Our Electors in most of the districts are doing their whole duty. We observe that Messrs, Letcher and McD. Moore will address the people at Lexington, Warm Springs and Covington on the regular court days in August. Mr. L.'s speeches are highly commended. Mr. A. G. Pendleton of Giles is struggling manfully and successfully with Mr. Caperion. Mr. J. S. Barbour has ad fressed the people of Alexandria and Fairfax with great eloquence and effect. His speech at Alexandria is described as replete with varied an! extensive political information. Messrs, Tim Rives of Dinwiddle and J. Jones of Norfolk had a boot at Portsmouth on Friday night. Mr. R.'s sound reasoning and forcible illustration told upon the audience.

Thus far Leake has it all to himself in the Albemarle district. The Jeffersonian understands that Mr. Alex. Rives declines serving as Whig Elector.

Capt. John Tyler, of the firm of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," is supporting Gen. Taylor for President, "without a why or wherefore." Botts will have his old hed-fellow again:—[Pittsburg Post.

All a mistake! Ex-President Tyler, who has well deserved the honorable title of "Old Veto," will not support a man who is ready to emasculate the Constitution of the Veto power. Mr Tyler is in favor of the election of Cass and Butler-and, therefore, Mr. Botts will not "have his old bedfellow again." THE RICHMOND WHIG AND "ROURBACKS.

The Whig, last week, sent out to its readers what purported to be the proceedings of "The Boys coming home to vote-Indignation of the returned Volunteers-Proceedings of the Volunteers aboard the steamer M. B. Hamer." We at once exposed the trick, upon reliable

evidence, and have since seen well authenticated statemen's that no such meeting was held. Still conscientiously believe that there are some of the Whig publishes no contradiction-and so far as its readrs have to rely upon that paper for correct information they are of course left to believe that such a meeting was actually held. Does the Whig cause require such means to support it?

The culy "free soil movement" in Virginia has been made by George Rye of Woodstock, a Free soil impracticable Whig, who has published a notice proposing the holding of a meeting at Woodstock, on the 19th August, to form a Free Soil Electoral Ticket for Virginia The affair will fall still-born in the "Tenth Le gion of Democracy.

The news from France is of a satisfactory character-all quiet. We are delighted to see Tnier advocating two Representative Chambers, and a To Mr. Mayer, in his reply to the Address and Senate like our own. It is a most salutary measure. We regret that Lamartine should leave give a good account of ourselves on the 7th of amble and resolutions adopted at that meeting, I culties.

AT LAST!

The New Orleans Bulletin says that General Taylor received, on the 14th, the official letter from Governor Moorehead, announcing his nomination at Philadelphia. This must have been a duplicate-for we cannot doubt that the original was refused by Gen. T., and sent back to Washington. A strange mystery hangs over this matter. The Postmaster at Baton Rouge writes. July 8th, to the Postmaster General:

"The letters in question were hastily examined, as he [Gen. T.] did not expect them to be sent off under three months. He now finds that some of them are of importance to him, and desires General Taylor to pledge himself more emphatithem returned, which please do as soon as possicall, than in these various letters, to all the grounds upon which the independent party and press advo-

Is it not singular that Gen. Taylor, looking out for the nomination, and seeing the Philadelphia post-mark of June 9 and 10, should have refused to pay his money for any such trash as a Whig nomination? Such "hasty" proceedings the world will not understand. It looks like a device to gain time, and to see what kind of an acceptance will suit the occasion. "Three months!" Taylorism, from first to last, is a queer thing.

NEAR THE END. We have news from New Orleans to the 20th July. Worth and staff came over on the s'eam" ship Alabama. One battery of Horse-Artillery, five companies of Cavalry, and the 1st Regiment of Artillery only remaining in Vera Cruz as a garrison. The final evacuation is expected to take place about to-day. Gen. Wool and staff were at the Brazos on the 15th, awaiting transportation.

It was F. P. Blair, Jr., and not Judge Montgomery Blair, who spoke to the free soil meeting in New York. The former, says the New York True Sun, "like his father, is an ardent supporter of Cass and Butler. He was a member of the Baltimore Convention, which would have made such apostacy even worse. The speaker, or whisperer, who undertook to pledge the Democracy of Missouri as Wilmot Provisoists and (of course) opponents of the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, was a younger brother of Judge B. He was introduced to the meeting by his brother's name."

It will be seen from the advertisement that the Rev. Mr. Hoge and lady design opening a Female School in Richmond. We have often appreciated Mr. H.'s elequence and accomplishmen's, and have no doubt that the enterprise will receive, as it deserves, the patronage of the pub-

We understand that the President of the Louia Railroad Company has liberally tendered to Capt. Harper and his Augusta Company, of the Virginia Regiment, a free passage over that road.

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSIONERS. We are requested to state that the Executive will be glad to receive recommendations of suitable persons to act as Commissioners of Elec tion in the several counties in the State. By law, we believe, the Executive appoints

hree Commissioners in each conny, who apty of those pledges! AND ALL THIS IS SAID, DONE point the Commissioners for the precincts. RATIFIED AND ADOPTED, without excuse or pallia ion, other than the assurance on the part of We are authorized to state, that immediately the Louisiana delegation that "it is their act, not

on the assembling of the Visitors of William and Mary College, at their late meeting to elect a President and Professors, President Robert Saunders distinctly declined to be a candidate for re election, as a member of the Faculty.

WILL NOTHING BE DONE!

We understand that much excitement was produced in the large company of visitors at Old Point by the arrival on Saturday evening of four transport ships, with several companies of most effectually in private. They attempted North Carolina Volunteers and United States

Mariese Wa also hear that the Virginia Ro Marines. We also hear that the Virginia Rc giment was expected at Old Point yesterday or to-day. They will be paid off and mustered out of service at once, and will be with us very soon. We once more suggest that something be done by our citizens or city authorities, to evince our gratitude to those who have perilled their hearts' blood for the honor of the nation. We cordially respond to the sentiments of our correspondent-and we sincerely hope, while Petersburg and every other town has taken proper measures to welcome the returning volusteers, that the metropolis of Virginia will not show apathy and coldness:

For the Enquirer. THE VOLUNTEERS. Messrs. Editors-We are now on the eve of eceiving in our midst the gallant men we sent maintain our honor on the fields of Mexico .-It will be recollected how other States were wont o jeer Virginia for her apparent apathy in answering to the call of her country-how these taunts were hurled back in the face of the originators by the volunteers gathering from the hills and valleys of the old Commonwealth, and organizing as expeditiously as the expansive limits of the State and the means of conveyance would admit - and that she was also the first State to offer her services to the Federal Government at the ommencement of the war-all of which was it conformity with her ancient renown, and confir mation strong of her ability still to maintain her rank; thus silencing the tongue of slander so ac-tively at work abroad. A portion of these gallant men are on their return home, leaving the remains of many of their comrades in a "stranger land"; while others have been spared to a precarious existence, from the deleterious effects I an inhospitable climate. They have done much for our reputation, and it is meet that we should acknowledge their services. Let some public demonstration be fixed upon; let the Common Council act, as they should, in the case, and my word for it, the mere suggestion will ensure the assistance of every true citizen. UN HOMBRE.

VOICE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

To the Editors of the Enquirer :

GREENE COUNTY, VIRGINIA. Messrs. Editors: For some time past I have closely scanned your paper, in which I anxious ly expected to see a communication from some of my Democratic friends, who were more ex perienced in political matters than myself, stating what the prospects of Generals Cass and Butler were in our county-and for fear that our silence may lead to an unfavorable impression of the political features of our county, I will venture to speak for the unterrified Democracy of little Greene. I can with safety say that the entire Democracy are well satisfied with the no minees. (Cass and Butler.) and will support them with their usual zeal and energy. In fact, do not know a single individual who has here tofore fought under the banner of Democracy who will fail to do his duty in the present Presidential canvass. However strange, nevertheless it is a truth

thus far we have no issues to meet, no argu ments to combat. What our opponents may have behind the curtains, we are as yet un advised. They say "Taylor has been a successful General; he whipt the Mexicans badly at Palo Alto, &c., &c .- and he is good enough Whig for us, because he said he would have voted for Henry Clay in 1844, had it been in his power." Our best informed Whigs when asked to say what measures General Taylor is for or against, honestly admit they do not know, notwithstanding they intend to go for him at a'l events—blind, I suppose. I can arrive at no other conclusion, than that the Whigs have bartered their long cherished and darling principles for the empty name of availability. I frequently hear them say, huzza for Taylor; and were I to judge without knowing, I would at once say they had no candidate for the Vice Presidency for I never hear the name of Fillmore mention ed by a Whig, unless wrested from him in conversation by some Democrat. Moreover, I do the small number of Whigs in Greene who do not know what the name of their candidate for

Vice President is. Agreeable to notice, the gallant and fearles S. F. Leake addressed the citizens of our county at our last court. In his usual courteous, mild and masterly manner, he discussed most of the questions appertaining to the present can vass. In an able and satisfactory manner be exhibited the inconsistences of Oyster Whiggery-alias Whiggery, with veiled principlesand judging from the good attention of the people, and from what I have since heard, many say his forcible arguments and cogent reasoning told well, and made lasting impressions on the minds of all the unprejudiced. Mr. Leake was the only person who spoke, there being no Whig speakers present.

In conclusion, I will say, entertain no fears about Greene; we are preparing for the campaign; and I venture the assertion, that we will the country, on any reason. He owes it to France and to his own fame to see her through her diffiwe will give Cass and Butler the handsome ma press his gratification at the development jority of 250; and whenever the result of our the motion to reconsider had brought out, to wit;

election is known, it will certainly be a dear knell to muffled Whiggery. SYLVESTER "MARION COUNTY, Va. "We have nothing to fear. Our friends ar firm, but not excited. There is some defecti

from the late Whig party. In a short time Elector (Langfitt) will visit us, when we m have a lively time. The Whig Elector [Pi point lives here-so that there will be an counter of course. We are always ready for the - the results make us court it.'

"HALIPAX COUNTY, Va. "We have never seen the Democratic pa more united or more determined to do their of You may calculate on an increased majority from Halifax.

"JEFFERSON Co., Va., July 18, 1848 "It gives me pleasure to have it in my poxto say, that the Democracy of Jefferson were a ver more united, firm and determined. 1 hear of no defection in our ranks, and I haza nothing in saying that we will give Cass at Butler, on the 7th of November next, our full p ty vote, and perhaps a little over. Notwibs the rebellious Clayites to subjection, then some who still remain intractable; and their solemn asseverations can be reli be so many to be substracted from the While v. next fall. As you will doubless see from our papers, there never was less of enthusiasm and nore of indifference manifested by the Whigs in this region, than have been shown by them so lat

during this canvass.
"Respectfully, yours, &c."

"NASHVILLE, TENNESTER "While writing I would inform you that Tay lor and Fillmore do not take in this region candidly assure you that leading Whigs, to tune of 21 in Nashville, totally discountenantheir nominations, declaring that their party ruptured and broken to atoms, and at the sam time openly saying that on no account will to support the recent Philadelphia nomination, Fr the information I am in possession of and the Tennessee, I think I hazard nothing in savie that Cass and Butler's majority in the State wi

not be less than from 3 to 5,000." "YAZOO COUNTY, Mississippi. "I am pleased to say to you that Mississippi safe, perfectly safe, for Cass and Butler, the a section of the Louisville Journal to the contrar notwithstanding.

I am in attendance upon the Court of Appeal

FRANKSOST, July 11, 1848

FROM KENTUCKY. To the Editors of the Enquirer:

at this place, and having had a leisure mome on Saturday, I rode over to Lexington (which in days gone by, has been the head quarterunadulterated Whiggery,) to see how the p cal cruldren was boiling in that quarter. To pect of Clay's endorsing Taylor. He will a do it A leading Whig told me he (Clay) ha received a bushel of letters, begging him pu liely to come out, and announce his satisfacat the nomination, but that Clay would not co sent to it. There is little doubt but a good de of feeling exists upon Clay's part towards Cutenden. He would not call upon Crittende who was there; and it is thought by some their mutual friends that they will never spec again Clay's defeat is attributable to Critter den; and you know the Embodiment too well doubt his vivid recollection of such ingrating upon Crittenden's part. It is generally believe that Clay, although he will possibly vote for Crittenden and Taylor, would rejoice in the defeat. We have the Whigs terribly alarmed and our friends are sanguine of Powell's election. I am not so myself. I do not think it po sible to beat Crittenden, although I think majority will not exceed Owsley's; and Whigs thought that a discomfiture. We stal carry Ohio, I think, beyond doubt. The defec tion of Van Buren, although it will take of some Democrats, will take off four times many Whigs. There is no enthusiasm. The try in this State to coax Clay and his friends, an f they do not succeed, and Crittenden shoulbe defeated, they will then denounce and a tempt to drive them. A leading Taylorite tol me in the Court room on Saturday it was a much as he could do to refrain from denounce

[We find the following in the Ohio Statesma A RICH TIME COMIND.—It is said that let written by Mr. Crivenden before the nominof General Taylor, and highly abusive of Clay, have tallen into the hands of Mr. Cla friends, and will soon make their appearance The Whigs of Kentucky are, in the language A manae makers, looking out for "storms about these days." While professing the most arden triendship for the Embodiment, Crittenden ha been his most vindictive and secret enemy.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS--First Session SATURDAY, JULY 22.

SENATE. Immediately after the reading of the journal the bill to establish territorial governments if Oregon, California, and New Mexico, was taken up on motion of Mr. Clayton, who proceeded address the Senate thereon. He remarked that the great object expected to be gained by a refer ence of this subject to the select committee, was the prevention of all exciting discussion; and he expressed the hope that such discussion would be avoided upon the bill under consideration. H did not design to discuss the bill at presen; not at all, unless a general debate was entered into He then proceeded to explain the provisions the bill, giving notice that if gentlemen should indulge in a general debate upon its merits, to would take an opportunity, when they had concluded, to reply to the arguments which they might advance in opposition to the bill. In the Fring to the practical operation of the Misso compromise with reference to the territories question, had it been extended as was proposed in committee, Mr. C. Said that the line # 36. 30/ would have given to the north 1 599 217 square miles of free territory, and to the South but 262

the proposition to extend the Missouri comp mise line
In conclusion, Mr. C. entreated that the be might undergo no exciting debate, and that when a reasonable discussion had been allowed as riends, if it had any, would stand by and press o a vote at the earliest possible moment

729 square miles subject to the extension

Southern institutions. Their Northern trien.

in the committee, however, declined acceding

Mr. Niles inquired of the gentleman from De aware whether the bill affirmed the power Congress to legislate for the Territories. He als inquired what 'compromise" of the question in volved was proposed in the bill.

Mr. Clayton replied: The bill neither affirme nor denied the power of Congress to legislate I the Territories. It left that question to be deeided by the proper constitutional powerhighest judicial tribunal known to the constitu tion; and therein was the compromise. Atter further debate, in which Messis Niles Calhoun, Dickinson, Corwin, Clayton, Phelps Westcott, Baldwin and Hale participated, the question was taken upon an amendment submited by Mr. Baldwin, striking out all after the 20th section-thus leaving the bill to apply to Orego a one; which was disagreed to, by yeas 17, nay 37 as follows:

YEAS-Messes. Baldwin, Bradbury, Clark Corwin, Davis of Massachuseus, Dayton, Da Dodge, Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin Miller, Niles, Upham, Walker-17. Nays-Messrs, Allen, Atchison, Ather Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Bierse, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson of Maryland, John

son of Louisiana, Johnson of Georgia, King. Lewis, Mangum, Mason Metcalle, Pheips, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney Underwood, Westcott, Yulee-37. The question recurring upon ordering the bit to be engrossed for a third reading-

Mr. Hamlin addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. Mr. H. having concluded-Mr. Bell moved an adjournment, which was

Mr. Bell moved an adjournment, which was agreed to; yeas 29, nays 22, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs, Allen, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bradbury, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dix, Dodge Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Mangum, Metcalle, Miller, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Spruance, Underwood, Under Walter and Wasters and Upnam, Walker and Wes'cott-29.

NAYS-Messrs. Atchison, Atherton, Berrien, Borland, Breese, Bright, Builer, Calhoun, Clayton, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Felch, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson of Georgia, King, Lewis, Mason, Sabastiap, and Turney - 22. he Senate adjourned HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By consent, the Senate bills on the Speaker's able were taken up and referred to appropriate committees. The Senate bill to constitute the town of Ban-

gor, in the State of Maine, a port of entry, was read three times and passed. The motion by Mr. Cobb of Georgia to reconsider the engrossment of the civil and diplomati bill, was laid on the table - yeas 99, nays 88; and

the question recurring on the passage of the bill it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 108, nation 76. So the bill was passed, and sent to the Srnate with the \$50,000 appropriation for the Savannah river improvement. Vinton moved to reconsider the vote by

which the bill was passed. Mr. Schenck then addressed the House length, by way of explaining his course in voting

in the first place against the passage of the bill, press his gratification at the development which